

WHEATLESS DAYS URGED BY HOOVER

Prepares to Enroll Nation's Housewives to "Serve by Saving" in Kitchens.

"CLEAN PLATE" THE RULE

Two Cents Less a Meal a Person Will Give \$2,000,000,000 a Year for War.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Herbert C. Hoover outlined to-night his plans for enlisting the nation's housewives as actual members of the food administration and appealed to them to join him in the fight for conservation measures and the elimination of waste. The women will be enrolled during a period of registration from July 1 to July 15 through the Council of National Defense and the State Defense Councils.

Mr. Hoover is proceeding at the direction of President Wilson, who without waiting for Congress to enact the Administration food bills directed him to proceed with organization of the food administration in so far as it contemplates assembling volunteer effort.

Instructions for food conservation and the elimination of waste will be sent by Mr. Hoover to every woman enrolled. The six cardinal principles of the instructions will urge these policies of conservation in the households of the United States.

At least one wheatless day a week, substituting corn bread or other cereals. Less meat in the daily menus, smaller portions and no waste.

Conservation of Fats.

No butter for cooking, less butter for the table, less lard, bacon and other pork products; all this to conserve the fats needed in war.

Increased use of fish and vegetables to cover the deficiencies in food supply.

Purchase of locally grown products to cut down the demand for foreign goods.

The spreading of "gospel of the clean plate" and the elimination of all food waste.

"As requested by the President," said Mr. Hoover to-night, "we ask every woman in the United States engaged in the personal control of food to register for actual membership in the food administration, thus entering directly into the national service. We shall later on ask various classes of men likewise engaged in food preparation and distribution to also volunteer for the national service in their various branches."

"We must enter a period of sacrifice for our country and for democracy. Many must go into battle, but many can only remain at home. The world's food supply is short and many must suffer. We have the major burden of feeding the whole world. Food must be managed and conserved in our own country and to our allies in such a way as to get the most out of it. Those who remain at home can also help and can help by helping the fighting front and can serve by saving."

"Since food will decide the war, each American woman can do a real national service by protecting the food supply of the nation. Nine per cent of American food consumption passes through the hands of our women. In no other field do small things, when multiplied by our hundred million people, count for so much. A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person will increase our export surplus of wheat 100,000,000 bushels, and an average saving of one cent on each meal a day for each person will save to the nation for war purposes \$2,000,000,000 per annum."

Means Shortening of War.

"The proper assurance of the food to our allies will not only encourage them but it will maintain them in war. Without a larger margin from our abundant food supply, our efforts to win the war by individual effort and volunteer sacrifice, the war will be prolonged, and thousands of lives, not only of men but also of women and children, needlessly lost. The guiding hand of women in the home can alone control in this matter."

Furthermore, this is not alone a war question. The high prices which are bearing so hard on the poor and the more moderate wage earners in this country are partly due to the shortage of supplies in the world's market and the saving in consumption and waste which can be made will lessen the prices to those of our own people, which must be our first and foremost consideration."

Methods of Reaching All.

"All efforts at saving must be directed toward the great national and international situation. These efforts must also be made in unison and by all of us. Therefore, the groundwork of direction must be national in character, calculated not only to effect national economy, but also to serve the war interest of the country as a whole. These directions will require supplement, from time to time, of local character, and we propose in the first instance to send out letters to each member directly, and after legislation is completed and the food administration is erected, to cooperate with the State Governments by having a trailing administration as far as possible into their hands through the various food committees."

"Inasmuch as before legislation is completed the food administration has no representatives throughout the country, the National Council of Defense is kindly requested by the State Councils of defense, with the assistance of the women's committee of the National Council of Defense, to undertake the registration."

"This registration will begin July 1 and will continue intensively for fifteen days, and will consist simply of asking every woman in the country to volunteer in this important service by signing and mailing to the food administration division, Washington, the following pledge:

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice in the literature plan in the conduct of my household in so far as my circumstances permit."

"We not only want the name and address but we want the number of persons in the household. We want to know whether the household employs a cook, whether it has a garden, and we want to know the occupation of the breadwinner. There are no fees or dues to be paid. The food administration wishes now to have as members all of those actually residing in the home. On receipt of the pledge we will send out preliminary instructions and a household tag to be hung in the window. The insignia of the food administration will consist of the national shield, surrounded by heads of wheat, and we hope to have the shield displayed on every home in the United States."

"We have the promise of support from many hundreds of women's organizations in the recruiting of our members, and the women of the committee plan to take upon themselves much of the responsibility for this work. As time

presses we will need all such agencies to have their plans of campaign for pledging before July 1.

"With the assistance of various trained women in the country we are formulating committees on domestic economy and from leaders in the subject of nutrition we are organizing committees on food conservation and utilization, and we propose with their advice to furnish information from time to time to the members as to the manner they can best serve national interests in food conservation."

HOOVER BEGINS SAVING.

Opens Campaign on Food Waste With Letter to Pastors.

Herbert C. Hoover took the first step yesterday toward mobilizing the forces of the country with a letter to pastors, urging them to save food and prevent waste, when he directed to the pastors of 200,000 churches a letter calling upon them to cooperate with the authorities in urging the largest production of food and the smallest possible amount of waste. Mr. Hoover's action is in accordance with the terms of the letter which he received on Saturday from President Wilson authorizing him to proceed with the organization of the new food administration and the elimination of waste through voluntary force.

"As a minister of God," Mr. Hoover wrote, "I am a leader of the people, a lover of liberty and of your fellow men, your cooperation is earnestly desired and greatly needed. In such a time as this the people naturally turn to the church, and to the churches if their chosen ministers neglect to exercise their proper leadership in the great cause of feeding the world in need—for the world is in want of food."

"To meet the needs of the world and of the war we must produce generously. We must produce more than we need, and especially save the waste. Lasting disgrace will fall upon us if lack of foresight and planning has caused us to neglect our proper part in this great conflict against the doctrine of might makes right."

Mr. Hoover estimates the annual waste of food in this country at \$1,000,000,000. He urges a larger use of corn and corn bread in the family ration. "The women of America," he says, "have never failed to answer such a call as comes to them now. The saving of food is within their sphere and without food conservation we cannot hope to win the war."

All pastors are urged to preach upon the conservation of food on Sunday, July 1, which is designated as food saving day, and to obtain the cooperation of religious and civic bodies in a campaign for food saving.

BRITAIN IN ACCORD WITH NOTE TO CHINA

Declines at Present to Join United States in Restoring Order.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The text of the British note sent in reply to the representations made by this Government in regard to China has been received at the State Department. Great Britain, it now appears, has not gone so far as to withhold endorsement of the American note to China urging that the Chinese settle their differences. On the contrary, it is understood that Great Britain has expressed herself as being virtually in accord with the principle underlying the American note. The British Government declined to join the United States in sending a note to China, which is understood to be the subject of her internal divisions. Great Britain's position would seem to be that there is too much turmoil and unsettledness in China to warrant at present the dispatch of a note along the lines of the one sent by this Government.

The text of the British note differs considerably from what the press has depicted. The high prices which are bearing so hard on the poor and the more moderate wage earners in this country are partly due to the shortage of supplies in the world's market and the saving in consumption and waste which can be made will lessen the prices to those of our own people, which must be our first and foremost consideration."

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ILLINOIS FIGHTS I. C. C. RATE POWERS

State Claims Right to Fix Tariff in Its Limits.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Attorney-General Brundage will begin proceedings in Chicago to-morrow in the biggest test yet instituted over the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is probable there will be a series of legal actions involving every railroad in Illinois except the Wabash. The Attorney-General is acting in obedience to the resolution passed by the Legislature Saturday night which declared that the State is doing business in Illinois in violation of the laws of the State.

James H. Wilkinson, Assistant Attorney General, and George T. Brundage, counsel for the State Public Utilities Commission, also arrived from Springfield to aid Mr. Brundage in the legal battle to uphold the right of the State to fix railroad rates within its own boundaries.

"It is probable," said Mr. Wilkinson to-night, "that the railroad officials will be served to-morrow with a notice to appear before Judge Poell for contempt of court as a result of violation of the injunction issued by Judge Poell."

Another plan that might be followed would involve the arrest of representatives of each railroad, with prosecution in the courts. The fine provided in such cases is not less than \$10 and not more than \$100. Proceedings of this type would be placed in the hands of State attorneys.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Official dispatches received to-day from Rome announced the landing of an Italian contingent consisting of carabinieri and bersagliers at Port Said to assist the allied army in the defense of the Suez Canal.

The contingent is the first sent by Italy to assist the allied forces.

FEDERAL CONTROL NEED OF RAILROADS

Executives Lay Bills to Conflicting Legislation of 48 States.

HIGH MARK IS REACHED

Earning Power, Represented in 1916 by 6 Per Cent, Cannot Be Increased.

That the railroads have reached the height of their earning power with their present facilities, yet face constantly rising costs of operation, is the basis of an argument for immediate remedying of conditions which threaten the stability of the roads issued by the Guaranty Trust Company. The booklet, called "The Railroad Situation," presents the problems which are now vexing railroad executives to such an extent that they have appealed to the Federal Government for relief.

"It is the belief of the railroad executives," says the booklet, "that if they can be relieved of the conflicting, wasteful and inefficient regulation of forty-eight States and the Federal body, and if this regulation can be unified under one head, with regional subdivisions, a great part of their present difficulty will be removed. Upon this foundation, the railroads have taken their stand and ask for public cooperation, not in their own interest, but in the public interest, because the public interest is served by efficient transportation."

Plan for Improvement.

"Railroad economy and efficiency, under most exacting and embarrassing conditions, have accomplished such surprising results that still greater advancement might be expected under the encouragement of fair and reasonable regulation. Constructive suggestions which may be offered to relieve the railroad situation immediately and which if adopted will promise a better day for the railroads than they have seen within a decade, may then be briefly summed up as follows:

"First—Increased rates.

"Second—Federal regulation of rates and security issues.

"Third—A larger Interstate Commerce Commission with regional and functional divisions.

"Fourth—Cooperation on the part of legislative, regulating and shipping interests to protect railroad credit and to further railroad expansion.

"Fifth—Cooperation of investors to protect and maintain railroad credit.

"Sixth—Revolution in the Department of Justice, and a special detail of men from the United States Marshall's office to investigate and coordinate railroad matters.

"Many of the names are German, and the authorities have already had some of the men under surveillance. Prisoners of war and deserters are being used by the Government to ask that they be deported."

Unity of Business Interests.

"It is this intimate connection between the railroad business and other forms of business which must be emphasized. The railroads are a whole people toward the railroads as a whole. They have treated the railroads as detached entities and punitive legislation, as though they were something apart, from which the last possible ounce of service at the lowest possible cost might properly be wrung. The railroads are a whole people toward the railroads as a whole. They have treated the railroads as detached entities and punitive legislation, as though they were something apart, from which the last possible ounce of service at the lowest possible cost might properly be wrung."

"The solution to the problem is offered in the continuation of private ownership and operation properly regulated and protected. It may be confidently expected that the American people, with their long record of constructive achievement, will deal with this problem as decisively and constructively as they have with economic questions of similar magnitude in the past."

Hard on Investors.

"The time has come when the business world," the article says, "for its own protection must face these questions of ownership and operation. The present system of railroad supervision gives but little consideration to the interest of stockholders and bondholders, over the operation and management in what is assumed to be the interest of the shipping and traveling public. Railroad investors—the real owners of railroad properties—control the conditions under which they are operated, yet they are expected to furnish transportation in accordance with the public interest. Obviously this unfair relationship cannot be expected to continue. Either private capital must be attracted and protected or public capital must be attracted and protected. The latter is the more desirable, as it is tapped at will for railroad improvements. Dollars cannot be coerced into railroad service any more than men."

They must be won.

"Freight charges on railroads in the United States are the lowest in the world, as is also their capitalization. The railroads are the most efficient and the most economical of any industry in the world. Yet this great transportation system embracing over 250,000 miles of road representing a property value of over \$17,000,000,000 was permitted to earn a return of less than 6 per cent last year on the value of its property and equipment used by the public. In a year of unprecedented activity and unparalleled general prosperity such a meagre return to our railroads shows most convincingly the need for relief."

German Ship Torpedoed.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 17.—According to the Telegram the German steamship Turin, which was reported to have struck a mine off the Dutch coast while bound for Amsterdam from Sweden, was torpedoed by a submarine. She remained afloat.

1% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

SMALL PURCHASERS GET BONDS IN FULL

Officials Will Consider Them First in Allotments.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Indications were to-night that Liberty Loan subscriptions would total approximately \$2,800,000,000, and that the total would be definitely known late to-morrow.

Treasury officials are desirous of receiving official returns at the earliest practicable moment that the task of making allotments soon may be commenced. To facilitate the allotments banks are making their returns at the request of Treasury officials in denominations. It is expected, will number more than 50 per cent of the total. It is possible that all subscribers up to \$10,000 will receive their allotments in full, thus restricting the prorating of allotments to subscribers in excess of that sum in bringing the total down to \$2,800,000,000, in accordance with Secretary McAdoo's announcement.

Final tabulations were reported to-day by the Philadelphia and Cleveland Reserve banks. The Philadelphia and Cleveland returns approximate in round numbers \$229,000,000 and \$275,000,000 respectively.

All the organizations which contribute to the Liberty Loan are being called upon to-night by Secretary McAdoo in telegrams to the Federal Reserve banks to aid in making the Red Cross fund campaign equally successful.

20,000 ANARCHISTS TO BE HUNTED DOWN

Federal Grand Jury Will Begin Investigation To-day of Their Activities.

Anarchists for the period of the war will spend their time in jail or they will follow Attorney-General Gregory's injunction to "obey the law and keep your mouth shut."

To-day the Federal Grand Jury will begin investigation of the activities of all anarchists whose names were on the lists taken from Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, who were deported in default of \$25,000 bail. Bench warrants will probably be issued for the arrest of 2 score or more who have been circulating anti-draft literature.

Eleven men arrested Saturday were arraigned in the Essex Market police court yesterday and held in \$1,000 bail each for examination Wednesday. They are charged with conspiracy and sedition. They were arrested in connection with the circulation of all of which contained arguments against conscription. Posters, pictures and I. W. W. banners opposing the Government and the great war were taken as evidence of disloyalty.

About 20,000 names were on the lists found in the rooms of Emma Goldman and Berkman. The names were taken from the Department of Justice, and a special detail of men from the United States Marshall's office began to investigate and coordinate railroad matters.

Many of the names are German, and the authorities have already had some of the men under surveillance. Prisoners of war and deserters are being used by the Government to ask that they be deported."

CATHOLIC CLUB REELECTS.

Percy J. King Chosen President at Annual Meeting.

The Catholic Club of the City of New York reelected the following officers yesterday at the annual meeting. Percy J. King, president of the club, was re-elected. James J. Rordan, treasurer, and Edward K. Hanlon, secretary, were also re-elected.

William Laurel Harris was chosen second vice-president. The board of management, Dr. Bertram Graham, William J. Shea, Arthur J. Morris and John J. Walsh. It was agreed to suspend the dues of members who are serving in the military and naval branches of the service.

WILL FIGHT 2 CENT TRANSFER.

Opponents of Shonts' Plan Take Side of Workers.

When the application of the street railway companies for permission to charge two cents for each transfer comes up to-day before the Public Service Commission it will be opposed by the workers. The plan, proposed by William Wirt Mills and William B. Sheldon, representing the Democratic Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seventy, on the issue that it will greatly increase the cost of living for workers.

In a brief submitted to the commission the committee urges that this consideration of increasing the living cost of those least able to bear it be taken into account.

THREE DROWN IN JAMAICA BAY

Rowboat in Upset While Occupants Are Changing Seats.

Changing seats in a rowboat out in Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon, three men were drowned. The rowboat, which was carrying three men yesterday afternoon, Those drowned were Peter Spanello, 30, of 215 Thompson street, Manhattan, and two unidentified men. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

'WAR PORTION' FOOD IS PUT ON DINERS

Lackawanna Cuts Meals to Avoid Waste by Its Patrons.

LARGE YEARLY SAVING

Phoebe Snow Wants Other Railroads to Try Her New Economy.

The Lackawanna railroad began yesterday an interesting experiment of providing in its dining car service for all patrons who ordered it a "war portion" which cost approximately one-third less than the regular portion. Of course the "war portion" is not to be as large as that which travellers have been accustomed to get, but it will be sufficient to satisfy, if Phoebe Snow's culinary calculations hold good. Miss Snow has been watching the amount of food that remained on the plates in Lackawanna diners after bills and tips have been paid, and she is satisfied that only 40 per cent of the diners require the portions that they have been in the habit of receiving. This means that 60 per cent of the diners could be served with less than one-third of the food that they have been in the habit of receiving.

Miss Snow told George A. Cullen, passenger traffic manager of the railroad, that the experiment was being made. Cullen did some hard thinking, after which he passed along to President Alexander H. Truesdale, who firmly believed that the experiment was worth a try. That would fit the needs of the 40 per cent. Mr. Truesdale, who firmly believes that corporations as well as individuals should do their bit, told Mr. Cullen to "go to it," and he did.

By placing a "war portion" on its menu—the new system will apply to the Lackawanna dining cars at Hoboken, Scranton and elsewhere as well as to dining cars—the Lackawanna expects to save \$60,000 in raw materials annually. As the company does 1 per cent of the total dining car service business of the country, there would be a saving of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 if all of the railroads adopted Mr. Cullen's "war portion" plan.

Phoebe Snow will not be content if only the other roads fail in the experiment. She is hoping the idea of "war portions" may extend as well to restaurants and hotels.

Those are looking to the moral effect as well as the saving. "What the war portion of food in restaurants throughout the land may be hard to say, but it must run up in value to at least \$100,000,000 a year, and possibly more."

It will be interesting to follow the development of this plan of the Lackawanna and see whether the patrons with moderate appetites will avail themselves of the opportunity to conserve the food supply as well as reduce their own expense," he added. "That the idea will rapidly spread to other roads if it is found popular with the public, there is little doubt."

The total business of the Lackawanna dining service on cars and in station restaurants is approximately \$2,000,000 a year. The waste in served but uneaten food is figured at one-tenth of this amount.

Sizes Are Cut Down.

Under the caption "War Portions" this notice now appears on the Lackawanna dining car service menu cards: "Recognizing the necessity of conserving the food supply as well as reducing their own expense, the Lackawanna dining car service is offering a 'war portion' of food. This portion is one-third the size of the regular portion, but it is sufficient to satisfy the needs of most patrons. The price is one-third that of the regular portion."

Here are some of the prices of the "war portions":

Clams on half shell..... 10
Canned corn..... 10
Broiled bluefish, French peas..... 10
Mashed potatoes..... 10
Prime ribs of beef au jus..... 10
Prime ribs of beef potatoes..... 10
Fried or broiled equal chicken..... 10
Half..... 10
Lyonnais..... 10
Ice cream..... 10
Butter or buttered bread..... 10
Assorted cake..... 10
Whole..... 10

So far as is known nothing in the present plans calls for the inauguration of "war portions" tips to the person who serves the "war portions."

Urges Dehydrating.

"I believe that the solution of the great problem of saving vast quantities of vegetables now being raised in this country is through the dehydrating process," said Winfield Thomas, secretary of the park department of the Borough of Queens, which is doing its bit on a big scale in helping amateur and professional farmers to grow more and more foodstuffs.

"It will be impossible for the people to consume all the vegetables when the time for the harvest comes," he explained. "I am referring now not to root crops, such as potatoes, carrots and turnips, but to spinach, tomatoes, certain kinds of beans, etc., which are perishable. We need all these things and shouldn't permit them to go to waste. The solution is to dehydrate them and it should be done on a big scale."

"By squeezing the water out by this process, the vegetables could be kept for long periods of time, and the more we preserve for the future by this method the more potatoes and other non-perishable products we can keep over for the winter months."

"Let us dehydrate potatoes too, so that we can send them in compact form across the ocean to the Allies. Space is the cargo of ships is too valuable for potatoes in bulk, they say, as the room is needed for grain and other things. But vast quantities of dehydrated potatoes could be loaded on ships if we had them, and imagine the great good to which they could be put by our allies."

"I understand that tomatoes can be subjected to this process and after they are soaked in water for two hours they can be eaten as fresh sliced tomatoes."

"I am confident that dehydration is the thing that we should do and practice if we want to save these foodstuffs that otherwise will be lost to the world."

SYNAGOGUE IS DEDICATED.

Cornerstone Is Laid by B'nai B'rith Congregation.

A large gathering and impressive ceremonies attended the laying of the cornerstone of the new B'nai B'rith Congregation yesterday. The new synagogue is located at the corner of Broadway and West End street. This will be the sixth synagogue erected since the congregation was formed in 1825.

A silver shovel for the ceremony was presented to Herman Levy, president of the congregation, and another was given to Vice-President Hyman Cohen, who assisted in laying the cornerstone. A patriotic address was delivered by Borough President Marcus M. Marks, one of the oldest members of the congregation.

One man didn't know his age, but was sure that he was born at 7:30 A. M. and put that information on his blank card. The questioner gave his parents' names and his address at the time of the 1910 census and asked the registrar to tell him how old he was. A girl answered the question. "Are you the son of the 'Government'?" with "Yes, I work for the National Biscuit Company." A woman with a black and blue eye appeared to be in a state of distress. She was searching for her husband. After her came a man who wanted to record the arrival of a new dependent since he had filled his wife's card. The registrar asked him to make alterations on his record, but he declared that he was "not married to his wife."

Relationship questions have been numerous, and it was necessary to refer some of them to the State Department at Washington. Many American women who had married aliens wanted to know their status. They were informed that they were citizens of the country of which their husbands were subjects and that their children were so regarded. A man who was registering with his wife claimed exemption on the grounds of "club feet, rupture, bad heart, poor energy and exceptionally bad nerves." His wife was tired and nervous. "He says he is sick," she exclaimed, "but he digs all day in the ditch, and he eats a plenty."

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INFORMATION OFFICE TO AID IN CENSUS

Registration Places Are Kept Open on Sunday on East Side.

INQUIRIES INCREASING

Women Are Particularly Anxious to Hide Ages, Marriages and Divorces.

With half of the State military census complete, Director Goodrich has been forced to establish a bureau of information for troubled registrars. Yesterday only a few registration places were open on the East Side, but the queries of anxious men and women continued to pour into the office by mail, telephone and personal appeal. When the census began a week ago to-day a clerk was delegated to the task of answering questions, but now it requires the services of eight or ten members of Mr. Goodrich's census staff, and the crowd of applicants became so large that it clogged the building's two elevators and a separate office of inquiry was established on the main floor.

The majority of questions have been based on the assumption that the information on the census cards will receive publicity. One woman said she had been living under an assumed name and feared the gossip of her neighborhood if she answered the questions truthfully. Another young woman had been married secretly and wished to know a way out of the difficulty. In many instances married and divorced women asked that they be allowed to sign their maiden names that they might retain employment in firms who wanted only single women.

The age question has been particularly annoying. A few women wanted to conceal the fact that their age was no longer in the teens, but most of the questioners were young girls who had obtained employment or had been married by adding to their age and feared the consequences if the deception were discovered. Some men wanted to reduce their age for the benefit of insurance policy records, and boys wished to increase theirs to tally with employment statements. All were assured that registration answers would receive no publicity.

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